

# The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

VOL. VII.—NO. 338.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1841.

**TERMS:**  
THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum—payable yearly in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrears are paid.

A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

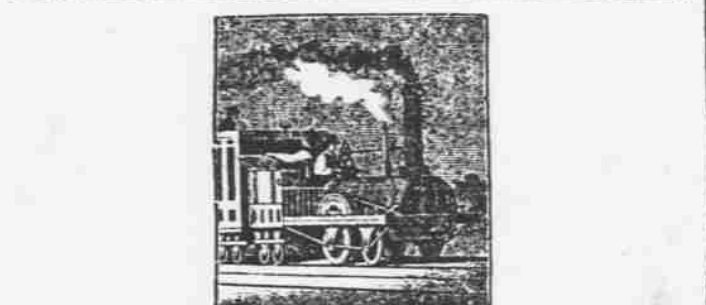
Court Advertisements and Sheriff's Sales, will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the usual rates.

\* Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

**REMOVAL.**  
Mrs. M. A. PRENDERGAST respectfully informs the ladies of Raleigh, and the public generally, that she has removed her **STRAW BONNET ESTABLISHMENT** to the house on Newbern street, the next corner South-East side of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

N. B.—Mrs. P. will pay particular attention to cleaning and altering bonnets and Straw Bonnets, Lotion, &c. in the newest fashions. From her experience in the above business, she feels confident of giving general satisfaction.

Raleigh, March 10, 1841. 337-41.



**MORE NEW GOODS.**  
Late arrivals have placed in possession of the undersigned, an additional supply of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS;**  
Among which are:  
Elegant plain and figured **MUSLINS DE LAINS,**  
**CHALLIES, SILKS, SATINS,** French and English  
**PRINTS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS,** &c., &c.

He has also to rent, on accommodating terms, an elegant **STORE ROOM,** and several comfortable upper Rooms in his new brick building.  
B. B. SMITH.  
Jan. 27, 1841. 326-1f.

**THE** Subscribers offer for sale privately, their well known Farm and Mercantile stand, which is believed to be the best country stand anywhere in the Country. The Farm is amply sufficient for three or four hands; the Dwelling is large and commodious, with three rooms below stairs, and three rooms with fire places, framed kitchen and Stone Chimney, with good houses for servants' use. The Store House is sixty-two feet long, with two fire places, and the Store thirty-eight feet in length, and sixteen feet wide, and not two large for the business of the vicinity. Also a six foot, twenty-four feet square, and a Church closed by the Store, within seventy yards. There are besides, all necessary Outbuildings. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary. On application, any person can examine for themselves. If we should not sell by the 1st May, we may go to business among ourselves.  
A. S. WYNNE & CO.  
January 15th, 1841. 325-111.

**OBITUARY NOTICE.**  
Died on Tuesday night, 9th of Feb., 1841, **MARTIN WARD**, aged 75 years, after a long and painful illness of 45 days, leaving a family to mourn—consisting of a wife, three sons, and four daughters, a part of them being in other States.  
White Marsh, Columbus co., N. C. 330-121.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL.**—Having bought the Washington Hotel, I therefore hope that the community at large, will give me a liberal share of their public patronage and try me, and see if I do not use every method to render them comfortable and happy, while in my house. Great promises are seldom redeemed; therefore, I shall make none, but invite all to stop and try for themselves. My prices will be moderate as usual in similar places.  
A. S. WYNNE.  
Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1841. 332-81.

**NEW JEWELLERY STORE.**  
**JOHN C. PALMER.**  
Has commenced the above business in the new building lately erected by Mr. Richard Smith, on Fayetteville Street, a few doors above his Store, where he intends to carry it on, in all its branches. In a few days he will receive from Philadelphia, a new and fashionable assortment of **JEWELLERY, WATCHES and CUTLERY,** consisting of gold and silver Lever & Plain Watches, Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, a fine assortment of Knives and Razors, and all other articles not necessary to mention, all of which he engages to sell as cheap for cash as they can be sold in this part of the country.

**WATCHES** repaired in the best manner.—He flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction; he has in his employ first rate workmen.—Watches and Clocks that can be made to keep time, will be warranted for twelve months. He hopes the citizens of Raleigh and country around, will call and give him a trial and find out for themselves. Call at the sign of the Watch, nearly opposite the Log Cabin.  
Nov. 18, 1840. 316-1f.

**GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT.**  
The reputation of which is so well established for the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumors, Ulcers, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, &c., &c., is for sale at the Office of "THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD," Raleigh, and by **ALLEN PARKS, Hillsboro', N. C.**  
March 1, 1841. 228-1f.

**BERNARD'S Remedy for Asiatic Cholera,** is an invaluable medicine in cases of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, and Spring and Summer Complaints of the bowels, and has the highest testimonials in its favor.—Price, \$1 per bottle. For sale at the Office of "THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD," Raleigh, and by **ALLEN PARKS, Hillsboro', N. C.**  
March 1, 1841. 217-1f.

**HOLT'S CORN OIL,** recommended as a cure for Corns, for sale at the Office of "THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD." Price, 25 cents per bottle; \$2 per dozen bottles.  
March 1, 1841. 228-1f.

**THE** Undersigned having qualified at the last County Court for Northampton County as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Wm. B. Lockhart, deceased, request all those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.  
WM. M. GRAY, } Executors.  
JOS. J. BELL, }  
March 17, 1841. 333-1f.

**NOTICE.**—I will sell, or lease for a term of years, the following real estate, to-wit: That valuable plantation and tract of land on Swift creek, whereon I formerly lived, containing about 870 acres, of which 100 are low grounds, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, kitchen, with extensive orchard, a great variety of fruit trees, and one of the best mill seats on the creek. The land is situated on the most healthy part of the county, being blessed with excellent water, and lying on the road leading from Halifax to Raleigh, three miles west from Hillsboro'. Also another tract adjoining the same, containing 200 acres, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house and orchard. This land also has 50 acres of low grounds. Also one other tract on Sappony creek, whereon John Lewis now lives, containing 900 acres. Also my houses and lots in the town of Nashville, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 80 feet in front by 26, containing 15 rooms and 13 fire places, with every necessary out house for such an establishment, together with all the Household and kitchen furniture belonging to the same. As no person will buy or lease without first viewing the premises, it is thought that a further description of them is unnecessary.

The terms will be made suitable to purchasers, and made known on application to  
**JOHN H. DRAKE, Sr.**  
Nashville N. C. November 18, 1840 316-1f.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER,  
To be issued from the Office of "The North Carolina Standard,"

TO BE ENTITLED  
**THE EXTRA STANDARD,**

THOMAS LORING, Editor.

**THE EXTRA STANDARD** is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Democratic Republican principles. The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of one dollar in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.

A specimen number will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841. T. LORING.

**LOOK OUT!!**  
"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY.—An attack of the "Flux" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptom are felt) the celebrated **HAYS' LINIMENT.** There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by the dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

None Genuine without the name of CONROCK & CO., written on the wrappers.

Sold at No. 2 Fletcher street, N. Y.

For sale by W. M. MASON & Co.  
Dec. 16, 1840, 320-6m.

**THE INDIAN ELIXIR,** a cure for Coughs, Asthma, and Inflammation of the Lungs, is a valuable extract, of an agreeable taste, and certain in its happy results. Price, \$1 per bottle. For sale by T. LORING, General Agent, at the Office of "The North Carolina Standard," Raleigh. Also, by W. WARE, Wilmington, and by A. PARKS, Hillsboro', N. C.  
March 1, 1841. 236-1f.

**PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS**

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that ever have been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poorhouse alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

**PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS**  
Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Colic, Cholera, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of appetite, Bloated or Sallow complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold, in Raleigh, by **WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,** and **W. M. MASON & CO.,** and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.  
May 13, 1840. 2-9-12m—eow.

**State of North Carolina—Iredell County.**  
**RANGER'S NOTICE.**—James H. Finch has this day entered on my Books a black male MULE, about six or seven years old—roan mottled—shaved with the gear—no brand discernible—no shoes on; appraised at \$50. The said Finch lives in the lower end of Iredell County.  
JOS. W. MURDOCH, Ranger.  
March 13, 1841. 335-31-p.

**VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.**—The subscriber wishes to sell all or a part of his land in Onslow county, lying immediately on the road leading from Richland Chapel to Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of John A. Averitt, Job Jarmon, and others.—The tracts together contain between 3 and 4000 acres, about 500 of which are cleared and under the plow. The soil is good and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, &c. Of the uncleared part a large portion may be brought into a state of cultivation, with little labor and expense. On the premises are between 90 and 100,000 Tar-pentine boxes, ready cut; most of which are new, a dwelling and other necessary out-houses. The situation is high and healthy; well watered, and the range excellent for hogs and cattle.—Those wishing to purchase will do well to call on the subscriber and view the premises, as he is determined to sell on very accommodating terms.  
RICHMOND, Onslow county, N. C. 2  
March 22, 1841. 335-81.

**FROM THE GLOBE.**  
**THE NEW NATIONAL DEBT.**

It is time for the people of the United States to wake up to the danger of the new public debt: which the Federalists allege to exist in order to get a pretext for creating it. Forty millions of dollars is the most usual amount at which this pretended debt is now stated; and, it may be assumed that is the amount which the Federalists require for the foundation of a new National Bank, and the recommencement of the funding system among us. The allegation of an existing debt of forty millions has been regarded by the public too much in the light of a mere invention to calumniate the past Administration. It is indeed an invention, and calumny of the Democracy was one of its objects; but it would be a fatal delusion to suppose that it was merely a calumny, and limited to the sole purpose of injuring those who have been in power. Very different, and very far beyond these designs, is the main object of the fabrication.—It is to make good what they say—to create what they allege to exist—to build up a debt of forty millions—that they have ventured upon this Hamilton's time, whose first maxim was that a public debt was a public blessing, and whose first care was to create a national debt by assuming the State debts—like these old Federalists are the new ones of the present day, who now wield the destinies of the country. That the people may not consider this pretended debt as an empty calumny, leading to no consequence but deflation of the innocent, we mean to present them with the formal account of it presented in the House of Representatives by the architect, Mr. Barnard of New York, and let them see that he and his party are in earnest in their design to saddle these forty millions upon the country, and that the extra session—a fit occasion for such a work—will be the time for consummating it. With this view, we here quote the items of this debt from the revised speech of Mr. Barnard, published both in the *Intelligencer* and in the *Globe*. The following is the extract from the speech, pompously headed—

"Statement of the public debt, regarded as ascertained and certain, existing on the 1st January, 1841, though the amounts may not be exact."

Treasury notes outstanding	\$4,650,000
Interest which will have accrued on them	250,000
Remains of old funded and certificate debt	335,000
Debts of the cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the Government, without interest	1,500,000
Amounts required to be invested for Indians and Indian tribes, at least	2,580,000
Principal sums payable to Indians, probably	1,000,000
Amount required by law to make good the deficit in the Navy Pension Fund	1,200,000
Annunities to Indians (supposed to be \$600,000), part payable in perpetuity and part for terms of years; the purchase or value of the whole not less than	5,000,000

Making, of actual debt, it is believed not less than

\$16,515,000

To this is to be added the probable amounts of indebtedness and liabilities growing out of past transactions, as follows:

For claims growing out of Indian affairs and relations, allowed, and which will be allowed in the Departments or by accounting officers probably

\$2,000,000

For claims growing out of the Florida war, &c. & which must be allowed by Congress, probably

3,000,000

Due from the Government on account of trust funds, other than Indian, probably

500,000

The fourth instalment under the deposit act of 1836 claimed by the States

9,000,000

There are claims of American citizens for French spoliation, on our commerce previous to 1800 quite likely to be allowed by Congress, to

5,000,000

19,500,000

So that the whole amount of indebtedness and liabilities, on account of past transactions, was, on the 1st of January, 1841, probably not less than

\$36,015,000

Here, with all the formality of a Secretary of the Treasury, giving an account of a real public debt, this member of the Federal party heads his account as a "Statement of the Public Debt," and then goes on to give a statement which would excite no feelings but those of disgust and contempt for the profligacy which manifested, were it not for the reflection that the party are in power who mean to adopt this statement as true, and act upon it at their extraordinary session.

It will be seen that Mr. Barnard makes the alleged public debt consist of thirty-six millions of dollars on the first day of January last. To make up this sum, he puts in nine millions for the debt of the Federal Government to the States, for not depositing the fourth instalment! while the States actually owe, and by solemn acts of their State Legislatures are pledged to return, twenty-seven millions to the United States, for the three deposits already made with them. After this comes five millions for what is called "French spoliation," every Federalist delighting to insult France, by presenting her always as a spoiler—a robber! Five millions are set down under this head as a debt due from the United States to plundered merchants, when every body knows that this claim has been rejected under all Administrations for forty years—that there is not a dollar of it at this time due to a plundered merchant—that it has been bought up, part by the United States Bank for a few cents in the dollar, of exchange for bank notes which she refuses to pay, part by speculators and stock gamblers in the cities, also at a few cents in the dollar, part by lobby members who are to get a per centum in addition for passing it, and that much of it has been passed into the hands of members of Congress to purchase their votes, and that part has even gone to members of the State Legislatures to obtain instructions from them for their delegation in Congress to vote for it. In fact, that it is a perfect old soldier certificate business, in which the original holders have been bought out by sharpers at two shillings and sixpence in the pound. Probably the present holders have not paid three hundred thousand dollars in good money for the whole claim; yet the Federal party enumerate this five millions as a part of the public debt due on the first day of January, 1841, and the payment of which they mean to assume, no doubt with forty years' interest, at the called session in May next.

Two millions of Indian claims are pressed into the service by Mr. Barnard. These two millions, composed of a great many items, have most of them been rejected for years; but last year the Bank of the United States purchased them nearly all up with her own notes, which notes she now refuses to pay, so that all she gets out of these claims will be a clear gain and she relies upon her accommodating and accommodated Federal friends in Congress to pass them all. A committee of Congress can have these facts proved by men now in the city of Washington.

Three millions of Florida claims constitute another item of this national debt. A part of these claims may be well founded, perhaps to the amount of a fraction of a million; the rest come under the description of the two millions mentioned above.

Another item of five millions is made up, by taking the annuities payable to the Indians, (about \$600,000 per annum,) and converting them into a capital of five millions, and then counting this capital as debt due from the United States to these Indians on the 1st day of January last.—Two other items for Indians, amounting together to \$3,850,000, are also included as debt due to them, when part of the amount is sheer fabrication, and the rest is on interest, the annual amount of which only is to be paid.

After the Indians comes in the navy pension fund, which has been plundered under a law concocted by the Federal party, and, to head the list, the outstanding Treasury notes, which are payable out of the accruing revenue of the year. Having thus made up his thirty-six millions of debt, this oracle of Federalism thus proceeds to recommend the payment of all these debts—the funding of them—the distribution of the land revenue—the heavy imposition of duties on imports—the revival of internal improvements—the abolition of the Sub-Treasury, which prevents politicians and others from borrowing the public money, and sinking it in their pockets, and the prompt establishment of a National Bank; and all this to be done at the extra session. Hear him!

"I hope it will provide for all the just debts of the Government, and meet all just claims and demands upon it in a prompt and manly way. If the amount of outstanding debts shall be found to be large, and such as to press upon the Government, I hope they will be funded, and a proper sinking fund provided for their gradual payment."

"I hope that current expenditure—always within the limits of a just economy—will be met by current revenue, derived chiefly from duties on imports."

"I hope to see the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in proper time, distributed among the States. Nothing should postpone this measure of justice short of war, or the pressure of a heavy debt."

"I hope to see the necessary military and naval defenses of the country put on a proper footing, that we may not be called to mourn over some sudden disaster or dishonor."

"I hope to see a vigorous and economical prosecution of our works for improving our harbors and rivers. It is a commercial matter of the highest importance, and, through commerce, they ought to be prosecuted and paid for."

"Finally, I hope that that cumbersome and dangerous political machine—the Sub-Treasury—will be promptly dispensed with; and I hope to see the Government return, without delay, to all its constitutional duties touching money and currency; taking the public money out of the hands of the President, and putting it under custody of the law; providing for its safe-keeping and ready disbursement without expense to Government; and, by a due exercise of the authority of Congress, providing for the whole country a sound and uniform national currency, and effecting thereby a due regulation of the exchanges; and if all this high duty cannot be exercised without it, then I hope to see a National Bank promptly established for the purpose."

Here is the work for the extra session, officially stated in a leading speech by a luminary of the Federal party; and, let it be remembered, that if they carry the elections so tyrannically foreordained for the May session, these measures will all be adopted! the whole of them! and the stamp of perpetuity given to them by the creation of a Bank strong enough to perpetuate the reign of the Federal party.

In looking over the items which compose this thirty-six millions of public debt, the reader will perceive that eight and a half millions of it are on account of annuities, or investments for Indians. Now the question is, how came these annuities and investments to accrue? The answer is, for purchases of Indian lands. The next question is, how were they expected to be paid when the land was bought from the Indians? Answer, by selling it to our citizens, and putting the money in the Treasury. The third question is, what Mr. BARNARD, and all the Federalists, intend to do with this money? Answer, squander it among the States.

Such is the new national debt which the Federalists mean to fasten upon the country at a *unconstitutional* extra session—such their bank, tariff, internal improvement, funding schemes. It is time for the country to wake up—to rouse up from its lethargy. The country is in danger. A crisis approaches. The disastrous objects are to be accomplished by foul means—

The special elections will be mockeries and were intended to be so; the called session will be the Saturnalia of Federalism—the millennium of stock-jobbers and political gamblers—the scene of profligate and tyrannical legislation for party, paritism, and individual purposes, at which the Federalists in General Hamilton's time would have blushed with shame!

**OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.**

The leading articles of the Paris journals are almost exclusively on the Eastern question, and on the dispute between England and the United States. We subjoin some extracts on the latter subject, which are not without interest. The "Constitutionnel," in allusion to the remark that the desire for war manifested in the United States, is but the expression of a discomfited party seeking to create embarrassment for the new Government, says:

"As far as we can judge from the information communicated in the journals and letters from the United States, it is not a party, but the entire country, which has expressed its inflexible determination to put down the pretensions of England. The real question with the Americans is not as to whether McLeod shall or shall not be hanged, or whether their territory shall be enlarged by a few hundred leagues, which are not the cause of rupture. What the Americans desire is, to deliver themselves forever from the presence of the English in Canada, and to free the new northern world from the patronage of Europe; and for this they have warm auxiliaries amongst the Canadians themselves, who have by so many acts of bold resistance and so many sacrifices shown their dislike to the yoke which is imposed upon them. In this respect, then, the war which appears to be at hand will, in the United States, be a national one, and no Government can, on this point, modify the general feeling of the country, or even hesitate to follow the general impulse. The rights of the Executive are very limited, too limited, perhaps, by the Constitution. The nation has delegates, but in reality it governs itself. What it demands, its agents must execute, and the shades of political opinion which distinguish the two great parties, and which are very slight, have no importance as to the solution of a question upon which the public opinion and the representatives of the States and of the Federal Union, have pronounced their will unanimously."

The "Courrier Francais" considers a war as imminent, but offers some reflections on the subject which do honor to the writer, and which are the more important, as appearing in a journal which has been charged by the advocates of the peace policy with a desire to put an end to the tranquility which has so long existed in Europe, and by which the United States have so amply benefited. It says—

"We hope that, on the eve of a struggle which would cause a great effusion of blood, and which presents no chance of compensation for the calamities of war, the two Governments will give way to reflection, and feel some remorse for the passions which have led to the present danger. France, indeed, has no reason to be afflicted at the prospect of a war between England and the United States, for such a war might be for us, so far as a selfish policy is concerned, a source of joy and triumph; but we must be above the paltry suggestions of private interest. Viewing the question on a larger basis, such a war would interrupt the commercial relations which connect the two continents, and which during the last twenty-five years have reached a vast extension. In this point of view the war would be a calamity for Europe. War sometimes promotes the cause of civilization. Thus the English could have rendered vast services in India, if they had ameliorated the condition of the people whom they subjected. So, in conquering Algiers, we shall sooner or later have the power of doing good to the uncivilized tribes with whom we are now contending. But on what principle can a war between the English and the Americans be beneficial? The London journals announce the intention of stirring up the slaves of the Southern States to revolt; and, on the other hand, the citizens of New York and Maine have probably the intention of stirring up revolt amongst the oppressed French colonists in Canada. On both sides, then, social war would be added to foreign war, and the contest would be carried on at the same time by scaffolds and by cannon. What an example for the civilized world! If war should take place between these two nations, it will not be a war of principle, for there is no question of right involved; it will be a conflict prompted by ambition and led by pride; that is to say, the most odious spectacle that could be offered by human nature. We will inquire which of the two countries could do most harm to the other. They are both powerful, and both persevering and obstinate in their designs. England has an incontestable superiority at this moment, and her first blows would be strong ones. With eleven ships of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-nine smaller vessels of war, the United States would find it difficult to contend against the most formidable navy of the universe; but they have sailors and a warlike population, and money will not be wanting for the building of ships."

"England has been, unfortunate hitherto in her wars with the United States, and her Government may desire to take signal vengeance for the past. The reminiscences of the past, on the contrary, raise the pride of the Americans, and they hope this time to take possession of Canada, and to drive the English from their continent. This is the chapter of illusions of both countries; the reality will be terrible. If war should take place, it will fall upon the two nations as a judgment from Heaven upon their reciprocal insolence, and the Satanic pride which led to it. The United States will thus expiate their ingratitude to France, which made them what they are, and England will pay the penalty of her disloyal intervention in the East."

The "National" says:

"We hope the United States will be firm and resolute to the end. It will not be the first time that they have lowered the British pride, which has always increased in insolence with the humility of its adversaries. Let the Americans bear their own history in mind: they will find in it just grounds for confidence; and the whole world will be indebted to them, if they succeed in shaking a power whose immoderate ambition is the source of annoyance and anxiety both to old and new States."

These absurdities are balanced by a few quiet words in the *Gazette de France*, which in our opinion embrace the whole question:

"The consequences of such an event, says the *Gazette*, would be immense for us. All our commercial interests are engaged in our relations with America. Our silks, our wines, our jewelry, our furniture, our articles of fashion and luxury form a large capital; all this would be placed in jeopardy, for the first act of the English would be to blockade the ports of the Union."

**To the People of the United States.**  
Fellow-Citizens: Before my arrival at the seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of **WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assault upon my administration, so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, and to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The solemn opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defenses will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse.—No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may be made necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be restored to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency

words in the *Gazette de France*, which in our opinion embrace the whole question:

"The consequences of such an event, says the *Gazette*, would be immense for us. All our commercial interests are engaged in our relations with America. Our silks, our wines, our jewelry, our furniture, our articles of fashion and luxury form a large capital; all this would be placed in jeopardy, for the first act of the English would be to blockade the ports of the Union."

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